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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,921	12/14/2004	Johannes Hubertus Antonius Brekelmans	NL 020503	8884

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EXAMINER	
CHEN, JUNPENG	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2618	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/517,921	BREKELMANS, JOHANNES HUBERTUS ANTONIUS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Junpeng Chen	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 19 October 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/14/2004</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 10/19/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) have been fully considered and are **partially persuasive**.

Specifically, for Applicant's first argument that "... the value applied by the microprocessor in no way 'identifying at least one database field in a database'" is persuasive.

However, for Applicant's second argument that "... the 'inherent' presence of a database as alluded to in the Office Action is a matter of pure speculation" is *not* persuasive. Referring to Figure 1 and line 39-54 of column 4 in Badger's disclosure, where it describes the digital trimming control signals to be provided by microprocessor 40 for optimal tuning of tuning circuits 14, 20 and 22 are received via bus line 48 and written into PROM 42, in order for the bus line 48 to receive any trimming control signals, the trimming control signals must be coming from a source. The source could be a CD-ROM or other kind of memory, which could be read as a database field of a database, see the last two lines of first page of current specification, where it describes a database field of a database.

Nonetheless, the rejection has been withdrawn because Applicant's first argument above is being persuasive. However, upon further consideration, a new

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ground(s) of rejection is made in view of an additional prior art, Krupa (U.S. Patent 6,976,628 B2).

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 371 and 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statements submitted on December 14, 2004 has been considered by the Examiner and made of record in the application file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Consider **claim 3**, it recites "in/output" in line 2. It is unsure whether it means "input and output" or "input or output". For the purpose of further examination on current claim 3, the examiner interprets "in/output" as "input or output".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Badger (U.S. Patent No. 5,678,211) in view of Krupa (U.S. Patent 6,976,628 B2).

Consider **claim 1**, Badger shows and discloses a receiver comprising a tuner (read as tuner section 10 connected to DAC and combiner units 32, 34 and 36, lines 3-16 of column 2, Fig. 1) comprising at least one electronically tuned filter (read as filter 14, lines 3-16 of column 2, Fig. 1), at least one database field in a database (read as an inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN to PROM 42, Fig. 1, lines 37-54 of column 2) situated outside the receiver for storing at least one calibration signal for calibrating the electronically tuned filter (read as the digital trimming signal for turning the filter 14 is from bus line 48, which is connected to the inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN and is outside of the receiver, lines 37-54 of column 2).

However, Badger discloses the above claimed invention but fails to disclose that the tuner comprises at least one identifier for identifying the database field.

Nonetheless, in related art, Krupa discloses the use of a barcode (read as an identifier as claimed) for identifying and matching purposes, abstract and claim 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Krupa into the teachings of Badger for the purpose of using a barcode as an identifying medium to match the tuning apparatus and the inherently existing memory to allow a person to reload the digital trimming control signals into the PROM 42 when it is needed to.

Consider **claim 2, as applied to claim 1 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, further shows and discloses a receiver, characterized in that the receiver comprises a

receiver memory (read as PROM 42, lines 38-54 of column 2, Fig. 2) located outside the tuner for storing the calibration signal (read as digital trimming signal used by DAC 32 to find VC14 (VC14 in column 2 is the same as VC32 in Fig.1), which digital trimming signal is from the data stored in PROM 42, lines 22-54 of column 2, Fig. 1), with the tuner comprising a tuner bus (read as the wire connection between DAC 32 and microprocessor 40 that connects to PROM 42, Fig. 1) coupled to the receiver memory for receiving the calibration signal.

Consider **claim 3, as applied to claim 2 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a receiver, characterized in that the database is coupled to a network (read as the inherently existing connection between PROM 42 (part of the receiver) and the inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN, Fig. 1), with the receiver comprising an in/output (read as the input of PROM 32 that receives DATA IN, lines 47-53 of column 2, Fig. 1, as best understood in view of the **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112** above) to be coupled to the network.

Consider **claim 4, as applied to claim 2 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a receiver, characterized in that the calibration signal stored in the database and/or in the receiver memory (read as PROM 42, Fig. 1) is a digital calibration signal (read as digital trimming control signal, lines 47-53 of column 2), with the receiver comprising a digital-to-analog converter (read as DAC 32, Fig. 1) for converting the digital calibration signal into an analog calibration signal (read as DAC 32 uses digital trimming signal to determine VC14, lines 22-37 of column 2, Fig. 1).

Consider **claim 5**, as applied to **claim 4 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a receiver, characterized in that the tuner comprises the digital-to-analog converter (read as DAC 32, Fig. 1) located between the tuner bus (read as the wire connection between DAC 32 and microprocessor 40 that connects to PROM 42, Fig. 1) and the electronically tuned filter (read as filter 14, Fig. 1).

Consider **claim 6**, Badger shows and discloses a tuner (read as tuner section 10 connected to DAC and combiner units 32, 34 and 36, lines 3-16 of column 2, Fig. 1) comprising at least one electronically tuned filter (read as filter 14, lines 3-16 of column 2, Fig. 1) for use in a receiver comprising the tuner (read as the tuning section 10, Figure 1), at least one database field in a database (read as an inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN, lines 23-53 of column 2, Fig. 1) situated outside the receiver for storing at least one calibration signal for calibrating the electronically tuned filter (read as the inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN is outside of the receiver and the DATA IN is digital trimming signal, which used by DAC32 to determine VC14 (VC14 in column 2 is the same as VC32 in Fig.1), lines 16- 54 of column 2, Fig. 1).

However, Badger discloses the above claimed invention but fails to disclose that the tuner comprises at least one identifier for identifying the database field.

Nonetheless, in related art, Krupa discloses the use of a barcode (read as an identifier as claimed) for identifying and matching purposes, abstract and claim 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Krupa into the

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teachings of Badger for the purpose of using a barcode as an identifying medium to match the tuning apparatus and the inherently existing memory to allow a person to reload the digital trimming control signals into the PROM 42 when it is needed to.

Consider **claim 7, as applied to claim 6 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a tuner, characterized in that the tuner comprises a tuner bus (read as wire connection between DAC 32 and microprocessor that connects to PROM 42, Fig. 1) be coupled to a receiver memory (read as PROM 42, lines 47-53 of column 2, Fig. 1) for receiving the calibration signal stored in the receiver memory (read as DAC 32 obtains corresponding digital trimming signal from PROM 42, which stores DATA IN from an inherently existing memory that provides DATA IN, lines 23-53 of column 2, Fig. 1).

Consider **claim 8, as applied to claim 7 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a tuner, characterized in that the calibration signal stored in the database and/or in the receiver memory (read as PROM 42, Fig. 1) is a digital calibration signal (read as digital trimming signal, lines 22-53, column 2), with the receiver comprising a digital-to-analog converter for converting the digital calibration signal into an analog calibration signal (read as DAC 32 converts digital trimming signal into VC14, lines 17-53, column 2, Fig. 1).

Consider **claim 9, as applied to claim 8 above**, Badger, as modified by Krupa, furthers shows and discloses a tuner, characterized in that the tuner comprises the digital-to-analog converter (read as DAC 32, Fig. 1) located between the tuner bus (read

as the wire connection between DAC 32 and microprocessor 40 that connects to PROM 42, Fig. 1) and the electronically tuned filter (read as filter 14, Fig. 1).

Consider **claim 10**, Badger shows and discloses a method for electronically tuning at least one electronically tuned filter (read as filter 14 is being tuned by VC14 from DAC 32, which uses trimming signal from PROM 42) in a tuner (read as tuner section 10 connected to DAC and combiner units 32, 34 and 36, lines 3-16 of column 2, Fig. 1) in a receiver, characterized in that at least one database field in a database situated outside the receiver and of downloading at least one calibration signal from the database field for calibrating the electronically tuned filter (read as PROM 32 obtains DATA IN from an inherently existing memory is outside of the receiver and the DATA IN is digital trimming signal, which used by DAC32 to determine VC14 (VC14 in column 2 is the same as VC32 in Fig.1), lines 16 and 54 of column 2, Fig. 1).

However, Badger discloses the above claimed invention but fails to disclose that the method comprises the steps of identifying the database field.

Nonetheless, in related art, Krupa discloses the use of a barcode (read as an identifier as claimed) for identifying and matching purposes, abstract and claim 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Krupa into the teachings of Badger for the purpose of using a barcode as an identifying medium to match the tuning apparatus and the inherently existing memory to allow a person to reload the digital trimming control signals into the PROM 42 when it is needed to.

Consider **claim 11**, Badger shows and discloses a method comprising:
providing tuners that comprise at least one electronically tunable filter and at
lease one database field in a database situated outside the tuner (read as DAC 32
obtains corresponding digital trimming signal from PROM 42 to determine VC14 (VC14
in column 2 is the same as VC32 in Fig.1), which PROM 42 stores digital trimming that
is from an inherently existing memory that is outside of the tuner, lines 23-53 of column
2, Fig. 1);

and operating the database that comprises the database fields for storing
calibration signals for calibrating the electronically tunable filters (read as digital
trimming signal is stored into a inherently existing memory, this memory provides digital
trimming signal to DAC 32 through PROM 32 and microprocessor 40 to determine
VC14 to turn filter 14, Fig. 1).

However, Badger discloses the above claimed invention but fails to disclose that
the method comprises the steps of identifying the database field.

Nonetheless, in related art, Krupa discloses the use of a barcode (read as an
identifier as claimed) for identifying and matching purposes, abstract and claim 1.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at
the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Krupa into the
teachings of Badger for the purpose of using a barcode as an identifying medium to
match the tuning apparatus and the inherently existing memory to allow a person to
reload the digital trimming control signals into the PROM 42 when it is needed to.

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Badger discloses the method above but fails to mention a method of "selling". However, it is examiner's contention that since the limitation are taught by Badger, the "selling" method in the preamble is taught as well.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Limberg	US 6441843 B1	Suppression of effects of co-channel NTSC interference artifacts upon digital TV receiver adaptive equalizer
Bickley et al.	US 5822687 A	Suppression of effects of co-channel NTSC interference artifacts upon digital TV receiver adaptive equalizer
Englmeier	US 4760535 A	Control circuit for tuning a high-frequency input circuit
Maier et al.	US 4590611 A	Tuner for communications equipment
Sato et al.	US 4301540 A	Electronic tuning type receiver with digital to analog converter
Henderson et al.	US 4291413 A	Search type tuning system with direct address channel selection apparatus
Mogi et al.	US 4127822 A	Digitally controlled tuner with automatic fine tuning
Mogi et al.	US 4085372 A	Channel selecting apparatus for a television receiver with an electronic tuner
Mogi et al.	US 4085371 A	Automatically tuned memory television channel selecting apparatus

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Mogi et al.	US 4079420 A	Channel selecting apparatus
Wiegand	US 4017856 A	Self-calibrating microwave transponder

10. Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Junpeng Chen whose telephone number is (571) 270-1112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edan Orgad can be reached on 571-272-7884. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Junpeng Chen
J.C./jc

October 28, 2006


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